(XXVIII^th YEAR.) THE (N°. 1444.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1773.

TO THE PRINTERS.

Bonis nocet, quisquis pepercerit malis; et malum quod quis impedire potuit, nec impedit, feciſſe videtur; veterum ſerendo injuriam invitas novam.

IT has ever been the policy of thoſe reſtleſs, and ambitious ſpirits, who want genius, wiſdom, and learning, to riſe in the ſtate, to attempt its ſubverſion by every low art of diſſimulation, craft, and intrigue. To gain the voice of the people, to miſlead their judgment, and to render them the tools wherewith to execute their vile and infamous purpoſes, they put on the maſk of patriotiſm; declare vehemently againſt publick meaſures; ſtigmatize their rulers by the moſt unjuſt, and villainous accuſations; and ſet themſelves up as the only men capable of ſaving, or reforming the ſtate. The moſt minute errors in adminiſtration are conſtrued into premeditated deſigns againſt the liberties of the people; they prognoſticate dangers which they do not believe; and ſeem to dread events, they are conſcious, can never happen. Having thus diſcovered the moſt dangerous ſymptoms of a weak, and ſickly conſtitution, they preſcribe remedies, which, like thoſe of true empyricks, are of ſo violent a nature, that few have ſtrength to ſurvive their operation. By arts like theſe, many of the ancient republicks were totally deſtroyed and annihilated, as likewiſe the beſt and wiſeſt men, that ever adorned Rome and Athens, proſcribed, and driven into baniſhment, to the eternal infamy and diſgrace of their fellow-citizens.

The ſober page of hiſtory is not in any ſenſe more beneficial, than in teaching us, by the many examples of this kind laid before us, how to guard againſt the peſtilent deſigns of ſuch demagogues, as are perpetually attempting to ſow the ſeeds of diſſenſion and anarchy amongſt us, in order that by comparing paſt with preſent events, we may learn to avoid thoſe rocks, which others have ſo unfortunately ſplit on.

What has principally occaſioned theſe reflections, is the peruſal of ſome dialogues and other pieces lately publiſhed in our Gazette, which ſeem calculated for no other purpoſe, than to throw the province into inteſtine commotions; hoping thereby to divert the attention of the inhabitants from too cloſe an enquiry into the true, and real cauſes, of our preſent unhappy circumſtances. That theſe circumſtances are in the ſmalleſt degree the effects of the proclamation, the moſt barefaced effrontery will ſcarcely aſſert. And though there is little occaſion to add to ſo full a confutation of the Firſt Citizen's doctrines, as has been given by Antilon, and Plain Truth; yet I cannot help obſerving, that as the meaſure of the proclamation ſeemed calculated, and had moreover a tendency, to preſerve peace and harmony amongſt us, till ſuch time as theſe bleſſings could be eſtabliſhed betwixt the different branches of the legiſlature, I am ſo far from viewing it through the magnifying medium of this gentleman, that I look upon it, in its preſent mutilated form, as harmleſs as a tame worn out lion, with every tooth drawn, and his toes cut off. Every offenſive part of the old form is reſcinded, nothing in it coercive but on the officers, and nothing retained but what ſeemed abſolutely neceſſary for the tranquillity of the province; ſo that its likeneſs to the proclamation for ſhip money, even allowing the implication contended for, is as a modeſt hint of the claim of an honeſt labourer, to the threatening demands of a highwayman.

When truth, candour, and moderation diſtinguiſh the pen of a writer in defence of the injured rights of a people, we peruſe his works not only with attention, but even with ſome degree of pleaſure; and though conviction may not always flow from the weight and pertinency of his arguments, yet credit may be reaſonably given him for the ſincerity and goodneſs of his intentions. On the contrary, when from a ſpirit of envy, rancour, and malevolence, writers, in order to carry into execution their own wicked deſigns, put on the maſk of publick virtue, arraign the meaſures of government, and endeavour by falſhoods, and miſrepreſentation, to produce convulſions in the ſtate; when, by the moſt ſtrained torture of conſtruction, they attempt to extract criminality from the moſt innocent deſigns, ſuppoſing their readers to be all either fools, or knaves, incapable of underſtanding their own language, or wicked enough to become the abettors of ſedition, words are too feeble to expreſs the contempt and deteſtation they ought to be held in. The merit of obliging the officers to receive money for tobacco fees at 12 d. 6 d. per cent. by which many of their incomes are reduced nearly one half, is a crime too great to be eaſily forgiven adminiſtration; nor muſt prerogative, becauſe it has formerly been made uſe of to the prejudice of the people, be exerted, in this illuminated age, even for their benefit. That great and able advocate for liberty, and the rights of mankind, the incomparable Mr. Locke, delivering himſelf on this ſubject, obſerves, that "if there comes to be a queſtion "between the executive power and the people about a "thing claimed as prerogative, the tendency of the "exerciſe of ſuch prerogative for the good, or hurt of "the people, will eaſily decide the queſtion;" ſo that till the Firſt Citizen can prove in oppoſition to truth, and to the obſervation of every man in the province, that the proclamation, in the form it was iſſued, had a tendency to injure the publick good, or that it has been injured by its effects, his arguments will have little weight with thoſe, who require ſomewhat more to convince them than mere aſſeveration, before they proceed to the cenſure of a man who is both a friend, and an ornament to his country, though perhaps neither his *wig*, or complexion, may be exactly conformable to the taſte of a few particular gentlemen.

If the proclamation hath been any way injurious, it has been only ſo to the officers and lawyers, whoſe intereſts might perhaps have been better promoted by the production of different effects, than thoſe of peace, and concord. Of this indeed the Firſt Citizen ſeems fully convinced, as well from his eager deſire of involving the people and officers in perpetual law-ſuits, as from the uneaſineſs he betrays at its not having been attended with thoſe conſequences.

Quid non mortalia pectora cogis
Auri ſacra fames?

On this occaſion, I hope, I ſhall not be thought too ſevere in remarking, that although the profeſſion of the law is generally allowed to be liberal, yet if ſelf intereſt, as has been long contended, is the moſt predominant principle in the human mind, it ſeems almoſt a neceſſary conſequence, from the very ſpirit of the profeſſion, that lawyers ſhould be either poſſeſſed of more extraordinary degrees of virtue than other men, or that they muſt in a much leſſer degree be well wiſhers to the peace and happineſs of ſociety. For if conſcience is not entirely kickt out of doors by theſe gentlemen, would it not much better become them to endeavour to heal our preſent diviſions by mild, and conciliating meaſures, in agreeing to ſome *effectual mode* of reſtraining the extortions of their own order, together with thoſe of uſurers, and officers; rather than by pouring a torrent of virulent abuſe upon men, *who are at leaſt as honeſt as themſelves*, to induce a ſuſpicion of their deſigns to ſcreen their criminal conduct from the penetrating eye of the publick. Can there poſſibly be exhibited in nature a more ridiculous farce, than that of lawyers publickly haranguing againſt extortion, and endeavouring by mere force of vehement declamation to convince their hearers, they are enemies to the practice of it. If they really mean what they ſay, let them begin with a reformation of their own order, the ſureſt criterion of their ſincerity, as well as the moſt effectual means of increaſing the confidence of the publick. For alas! how little will it avail to guard the flock againſt a few hungry curs, if a whole herd of devouring wolves have free entrance into the fold.

It was a witty obſervation of a late worthy member of the houſe of aſſembly, that prerogative was ſomewhat like Aaron's rod, which ſwallowed all the rods of the magicians; and that he feared the ſame conſequences might happen to the privileges of the people of this province. But had that gentleman lived in theſe days, he would have acknowledged, that the rods of our preſent ſtate magicians, the lawyers, are become full as dangerous as that of Aaron's, with this difference only, that as property ſeems a much more agreeable, and ſubſtantial repaſt to the nature and keenneſs of their appetites, than privilege; ſo, on condition of their being ſuffered to enjoy without the leaſt interruption the former, they will not only uſe their endeavours to ſecure us the latter, but likewiſe by oaths and other different modes, to bar out effectually every demon of extortion, of whatſoever nature, or degree in government, provided ——— *the door be left open for themſelves.* This generous offer of theirs puts me in mind of ſome facetious members in the houſe of commons, who, when a bill was brought in to lay a further duty upon ſpirituous liquors, propoſed a clauſe whereby to exclude all ſpirits made uſe of in punch; yet notwithſtanding the many ingenious arguments urged on the occaſion to have it inſerted, the bill was at length paſſed by a majority of upwards of two to one, *and punch included.* Whether our lawyers will have better ſucceſs than the punch drinkers, remains yet to be determined; though as it is no miſfortune to a country to have a famine of tricks, colluſion and deceit, I flatter myſelf, ſuch meaſures will be taken, as that whilſt we are endeavouring to cut off a few warts, and excreſcences in government, we leave not a cancer to eat out our very vitals;

Ne boves ipſos, mox agros, poſtremo corpora, Servitio, aut pœnæ tradant.

Amongſt many other proofs of the numberleſs obligations we lie under to ſome of theſe gentlemen, are in great meaſure the calamities we begin already to experience from the loſs of our late inſpection law, occaſioned by want of that temper and moderation ſo eſſentially at all times neceſſary betwixt the different branches of the legiſlature, ſo true is the obſervation, that concordiâ parva res creſcunt, diſcordia maximæ dilabuntur. King James the firſt thought the uſe of tobacco ſo pernicious, that he employed his royal pen in writing a piece againſt it, entitled, *a counterblaſt to tobacco.* But had a thouſand ſuch blaſts made their appearance in theſe days, they could not have been attended with ſuch pernicious conſequences, as what have been, and will be felt, from the late diſcord in our legiſlative body. The price of our ſtaple is reduced in foreign markets; our credit is impaired; our bills proteſted; ſuits at law multiplied; our merchants diſcouraged; and numbers of our planters reduced to the greateſt diſtreſs; and to compleat our misfortunes, the wiſeſt men are at a loſs where to look for redreſs. For how vain muſt be any dependance upon our rulers, whilſt the epidemic rage continues of electing ſuch men members of our houſe of aſſembly, "as let out "their tongues and talents for hire; *call good evil,* "*and evil good; and who defend guilt, and declaim a-* "*gainſt innocence, juſt according as they are paid by their* "*employers,*" whoſe weapons are of the keeneſt temper, and who by union are become ſo formidable in favour of their general intereſt, that, like the Macedonian phalanx, they ſeem not only in themſelves impenetrable, but both able, and willing, to cut down every thing that ſtands in the way of their ambitious deſigns. This, though a ſeeming paradox to thoſe who dip not deeper than the ſurface, admits of an eaſy ſolution. Thirteen or fourteen ſuch members in the number of only fifty-eight, ſitting in the houſe of aſſembly, with proofs and other valuable papers of a conſiderable ſhare of the property of the reſt in their poſſeſſion, and depending ſolely on their integrity, added to their influence and abilities as ſpeakers, become ſcarcely reſiſtable. Few men are blind to a ſenſe of their own intereſt, and fewer ſtill, in the circumſtances I have deſcribed, when theſe gentlemen are extremely ſolicitous to carry favourite points, have much inclination to give offence. To place therefore an unlimited confidence in men, whoſe favourite element is anarchy and diſſenſion, and whoſe bread in great meaſure depends upon the promotion of them, and to reſign to them the care of our deareſt, and moſt valuable intereſts, is certainly an act of the moſt conſummate folly; but a perſeverance in it can only be juſtly characterized by the heighth of madneſs. Is it, pray, the intereſt of lawyers, that the acts of aſſembly ſhould be few in number, or voluminous? that they ſhould be plain and eaſy of conſtruction, or obſcure and oracular? fixed and determinate, or fluctuating and evaſive? to promote the paſſage of bills for the ſpeedy obtaining of juſtice, or to prevent it? to leſſen the number of ſuits, or to increaſe it? and to repreſs the taking extortionable fees, or to———receive them? To what a degree of faith then muſt that man have arrived, who can truſt the ſecurity of his property in ſuch hands! If they are men of integrity, muſt they not be frequently acting diametrically oppoſite to their true intereſt, and in ſuch caſe, is it not doing them a real injury to elect them? If they are not men of integrity, do they not become conſequently more dangerous from their ſituation, and is not the commiſſion of ſo ſacred a truſt to them as I have been mentioning, an act of the greateſt raſhneſs and indiſcretion? Should we not think it a moſt hazardous and precipitate experiment in an individual to ſtake all he had, even upon the ſevereſt virtue, under the ſtrongeſt, and frequent temptations? and ſhall we be leſs careful in our publick concerns, in which our poſterity is ſo deeply intereſted? I would not, however, from any thing I have ſaid, be thought ſo very uncharitable, as to condemn every perſon of the profeſſion. I am ſenſible there are ſome gentlemen whom the publick voice juſtly diſtinguiſhes for their abilities, integrity and moderation,

"Untainted by the guilty bribe,
"Uncurſt amongſt the harpy tribe;
"No orphans cry to wound their ear,
"Their honour, and their conſcience clear."

Such fall not within my general cenſure; ſo that as theſe ſtrictures can offend none but thoſe whom the cap fits, I ſhall be extremely eaſy as to any anſwer given to them. What I principally contend for, is, that lawyers in the houſe of aſſembly muſt, if they are true to the truſt repoſed in them by their conſtituents, frequently act diametrically oppoſite to their private intereſts; and that the electing of men to act under ſuch circumſtances is little leſs than madneſs. In this opinion I have a right to continue, till it can be proved, that the mere name of the profeſſion metamorphoſes a man into little leſs than an angel, by a full conqueſt of thoſe ſelfiſh paſſions which in general ſway the conduct of other men. But in order to confirm the truth of what I have advanced, and to convince my reader, I ſpeak not without ſufficient authority, I ſhall give a few ſpecimens of the conduct of the gentlemen of this profeſſion, in a publick character, from the annals of our mother country.

* Carte in his hiſtory of England tells us, that the lawyers in the reign of Edward the third, were the only ſet of men, who, without any dependance on the court, and *merely from the ſpirit of their profeſſion*, were deemed unfit to ſit in parliament; and that in the 25th year of the ſame king, a clauſe was inſerted in the writs of ſummons, requiring that ſuch knights, citizens, and burgeſſes, ſhould be choſen, *as were not maintainers of quarrels, ſuits, or pleas; or ſuch as lived by*

* *Carte, Vol. 2. p. 480.*

them. He further asserts, that no lawyers sat in the last parliaments of this reign, which made such admirable laws for the good of the kingdom; and particularly in the parliament which passed that most important act to the lives and estates of good subjects, *declaring what offences shall be deemed treason*, &c. "Whether," says this historian, "it was the over open "hand of a practising lawyer, always ready to grasp a "fee, or the extravagant deference paid to that fee; "as if a motive sordid in its nature, could so hallow "a cause of cursed iniquity, as to render it fit for any "man to prostitute his tongue in its behalf, and to "employ what talents he has, either in argumenta-"tion, eloquence, skill in the quirks of the law, or "in outfacing truth itself, to pervert justice, to im-"pose on the minds of jurors, and influence them to "an unjust verdict; or whether a strong bias, habi-"tual disposition, and fruitful genius in too many for "turning every trust and situation in life to their own "private advantages, were the reasons why one of the "wisest of our kings, with his council composed of "great men, and parliaments themselves, *thought it "necessary to incapacitate practising lawyers from sitting "in the house of commons*: it is certain they were the "first set of men expressly excluded." And though in the following reign, they again wormed themselves into parliament, yet it does not appear from this historian, that the act referred to was ever repealed; so that I do not know by virtue of what right they even now sit unless by that of————common law.

In the parliament of the 7th William the third, * "A bill for regittering deeds, conveyances, and wills, "was obstructed by the lawyers in the house of com-"mons; to use Bishop Kennet's terms, and the rea-"son he gives for it, is much to the scandal of that "profession; BECAUSE IT TENDED TO ABRIDGE LAW "SUITS, AND WOULD BE TO THEIR PREJUDICE: if "they had no other reason for it, the house might "better have parted with them than the bill."

In the parliament of the 4th of George the second, † two petitions were presented to the house of commons from the quarter sessions of the peace held for the east and north ridings of Yorkshire, complaining; "That the obliging grand jurymen at the sessions of "the peace, to make their presentments in a lan-"guage which few of them understood; and the suf-"fering in any of the proceedings of the courts of "justice, or in any of the transactions of the law, "whereby the person, or property of the subject may "be affected, the use of a language not intelligible, "and of a character not legible but by the learned in "the law, were great occasions of the delay of justice, "and gave room to most dangerous frauds: that spe-"cial pleadings by their intricacy, and dilatoriness, "rendered the prosecution of the rights of the subject "difficult and expensive: that the recovery of small "debts, as the law then stood, was impracticable, "*and the number of attorneys excessive*; and praying, "&c."

In consequence, as supposed, of this petition, on the fourth day of March following, "Sir George Sa-"ville, bart. member for Yorkshire, presented to the "house a bill to enact, That all proceedings in courts "of justice should be in English. This bill passed "both houses, and obtained the royal assent, NOT-"WITHSTANDING THE OPPOSITION OF THE WHOLE "BODY OF LAWYERS."

Proper reflections on the above events cannot be wanting to the reader, unless he will suppose that the lawyers in this province are more distinguished for their integrity, candour, and moderation, than in our mother country; and therefore I shall only observe, that as according to some late writers in our gazette, "human nature is so calculated, that different pro-"pensities are given to different men, *particularly in "the mode of subsistence, and temporal acquisitions*," common prudence dictates to us to guard against every mode that may tend to the oppression of individuals, or be destructive to the general interests of society.

It is greatly to be wished, that such gentlemen as have a sincere regard and love for their country, would give themselves the trouble of diligently perusing the messages on the subjects in dispute betwixt the different branches of the legislature, in order to form their own judgments, without suffering themselves to be imposed on by the artful misrepresentations of either party. As Rome was not built in a day, so a number of political points in dispute are seldom settled at one time, unless by a general convulsion, which often destroys the commonwealth itself. Even in the glorious revolution of 1688 many things were either neglected, or forgot, which the people were desirous to have had settled; but which it might not perhaps have been at that time prudent to insist on. Every sensible man knows it to be both the duty and interest of the people to support government in all its just and legal prerogatives; and that complaints against their exertion, seem of all times the most unseasonable, when the people have received no injury. By our late political squabbles the province hath received great detriment; nor can there be any reasonable hope of the amendment of our circumstances, whilst private pique, malice, and resentment, mix in our publick councils. To endeavour therefore to restore that harmony and good understanding between the several branches of the legislature, so absolutely necessary to the effectual prosecution of the publick business, becomes the duty of every member of the society. And as it seems to be the opinion of the most judicious, that the election of too many lawyers to represent us, may *either, from the spirit of their profession, or from a peculiar mode of thinking as to the means of promoting the publick welfare*, be far from contributing to that desirable end; so in order, that we may receive the benefit of their assistance in future, without being subjected to the mischiefs which may flow from their having too powerful and dangerous an influence in our legislative body, I would recommend, *at least*, a considerable retrench-

* *Chandler, Vol. 2. p. 471.*
† *Chandler, Vol. 7, fol. 80 to 83.*

ment of their number; and the election of such only as are distinguished for their moderation, integrity, abilities, and independent circumstances.—We may then entertain some reasonable hope of being soon delivered, not only from the gaping paws of the misers, the tremendous flesh-hooks of the priests, and the extortionate demands of the officers; but also FROM THE FAR MORE CRUEL, OPPRESSIVE, AND SINFUL EXACTIONS OF THE LAWYERS.—And here I must beg leave to ask, hath it not been repeatedly proved of late, that this order of men have been guilty of the most shameful violation of a law of the province, calculated to prevent their oppressions? Have they offered a tittle in their vindication? Is not their acquiescence under such heavy charges an irrefragable proof of their guilt; and has not every man who employs them a most feeling conviction of it? Ought they not, then, to be rather spurned as our tyrants and oppressors, than to be cherished and caressed as the protectors and guardians of our laws and liberties?

BRUTUS.

TO THE PRINTERS.

BY giving the following a place in your Gazette, you'll oblige

Elk-Ridge, April 22, 1773. A READER.

TO THE FREEMEN OF MARYLAND.

"O friends! be men: your generous breasts inflame,
"With mutual honour, and with mutual shame!
"Think of your hopes, your fortunes; all the care,
"Your wives, your infants and your parents share;
"Think of each father's rev'rend head;
"Think of each ancestor, with glory dead."

Pope's Homer.

TO submit to *ministerial oppression* is to enslave ourselves and our posterity: the mischiefs which have ever attended such submission, are speaking proofs, how much it ought to be guarded against, and with how much resolution and unanimity, we ought to oppose such innovations, as tend to destroy our *rights and liberties*, and maintain that freedom, which is essentially necessary to the peace and happiness of this province, *the right of taxation by our representatives*, and by them alone, in concurrence with the other branches of the legislature, a right founded on justice and equity, and indubitably and fundamentally vested in the free people of Maryland: the proclamation rating the fees of officers, is a *measure* directly contrary to this right, tending to disunite (interposing betwixt) two branches of the legislature; and prohibitory to a settlement by law: that this innovation might not appear too shocking, it came out (by the advice of the ministers) cloathed with the specious appearance of *friendship* and *tenderness* for the people, and, as is pretended, "*a preventive of extortion.*" Such encroachments, if submitted to, are *certain preludes* of the total extinction of liberty, and its final extermination from Maryland: that liberty which our ancestors have transmitted to us, as our birthright, as the reward of all their toils and dangers. It will be difficult in after times to eradicate and *exterminate* a measure carried, by *ministerial influence*, however destructive in its *consequences*, when tamely submitted to by those, on whom the burthen is laid. Let us then be united, and not dissuaded from opposing the *measure*, by the artful contrivance and finesses of administration, let us timeously shake off the galling yoke of slavery. Pretended friendship hath ever been the softening palliative used by designing ministers, to impose upon the credulity of the people, and dissuade them from opposing *arbitrary measures*, and thereby gentle them to the yoke of their authority, by slow degrees: let us consider, by whom our rights are invaded, the dependance of all, and *interested views* of *part* of those who advised the proclamation. It is a cause of just admiration and alarm, that the people of Maryland are to be governed by proclamations, issued by the advice of *dependent ministers*; men who are subservient to a superior, who may if he pleases exact of them a plenary obedience to all his commands, which they must either implicitly submit to, at the expence of their consciences, their honour, and their country, or incur *his* displeasure, and thereby be subjected to a *removal from office*.

When you consider the prevalence interest hath over the hearts of some men, so vast, that, "*nec prius est "extinctus citius quam vita*,"—(their avarice is not extinguished but with life itself, you will not be at a loss to find the cause of all the malignant aspersions thrown out against those who detected the *disguise*, and opposed the *measure*; you see their sinister aims, in censuring the lawyers—a stratagem to draw the confidence of the people from them, and thereby "*dissolve the union*," and separate the lawyers and people, though their interests are so mutually combined, that I doubt their ever being able to effect their design, and "*unravel "the contexture*," which justice hath formed. Have the lawyers ever objected to the settlement of fees by law? Have they not insisted upon it, as our natural and inherent right, and exerted themselves against different measures? Is it not allowed, on all hands, that they have no more than is adequate to the labour they undergo? It is objected, that every of us may some time or other be driven into a court of law, for justice, and then they have it in their power to *plunder our pockets*. Is not their number a sufficient security against that imposition, when the choice of the lawyer lies in the breast of the client? Officers are on a different establishment, and need greater caution to prevent their *flagrant enormities*.

Who will be surprised at the great pains and absurd methods some writers (who probably may be one and the same) have taken to traduce the character of the *First Citizen*, and render him odious to the people, when they find extreme turbulency of temper, avarice, ambition, and an insensibility of human misery united in the same breast? *The Citizen's* serving his country, and opposing usurpation, which is excellent and praiseworthy, has rendered him the mark of their antipathy; but when avarice and ambition are the ruling passions, it is natural to hate and envy those, who stand between us and the good we desire, "*O tempora! "O mores!*" (Alas, for the depravity of the times! Alas, for their degeneracy). They have endeavoured to alienate the affections of the people from him, by representing him, as a "*political parricide*," as the worst of evils, as a man attempting to subvert both church and state. If they judge *the Citizen's* intentions by their own, they give strong indications of "*corrupt "hearts*;" if not, what rule have they left, whereby to judge of the sentiments of others? One of them, in his letter to *the Citizen*, hath endeavoured to intimidate the whole body of people. "*If I have*," says he, "*mistaken the assailant, and directed some resentment "against a person really not privy to, nor approving the "outrage, it is a strong reason to dissuade from those dark "attacks, which may involve men in no manner concerned.*" He must be convinced, it could not be looked upon as a dark attack; he must have known the generality of freemen applauded the attack. It would be matter of admiration indeed, if *one* man should menace the whole body of people, and that *his* menaces should terrify them into a compliance with *his* desires. The outrage, as he calls it, may have "*rubbed the "sore*," *he* probably advised the measure. *The Citizen* has spoken (not outrageously) the sentiments of more than *nine tenths* of the people, which is manifestly proved by the *unanimous* resolve of our delegates against the measure. The liberal abuse so largely dealt out against him, obviously flows from his opposition to the proclamation, and not the principles they have insinuated.

Notwithstanding the opinion *they affect* to entertain of his life, his morals, his religion, or his knowledge; I am perluaded, the majority of the people entertain more favourable sentiments of him, and think him no less elevated by nature than fortune, and that his mind, enriched with knowledge, bears the true stamp of honour and dignity.————Let us, my countrymen, stand firm to our purpose, and be not drawn off by artful persuasive arguments. Let us not withdraw ourselves from the lawyers, who are *willing* and able to assist us in our distress. If the bare name of slavery is so detestable, how much more (but, alas how vainly will our indignations be raised, when we know—when we feel the fatal consequences—when we have taken upon us the yoke of slavery—when we have submitted our liberty, our lives, our all, to the arbitrary controul of *one man*? Let us then unanimously support our delegates, and all honest men, in the preservation of our just rights, and the general welfare of both church and state.

A PROTESTANT PLANTER.

Anne-Arundel county.

TO THE PRINTERS.

Be pleased to give a place in your paper to the following conversation, which pass'd between the same persons whom you heretofore introduced to the publick.

EDITOR.

1st Cit. IT is to be hoped that our party convulsions are now drawing towards a period—the 14th of the month is fixed for the election. The *patriots* cannot but prevail, and the *courtiers* be covered with confusion.

2d Cit. No man wishes more fervently than myself, to see order and harmony once more restored: The patriots too, (such as are truly so I mean) have my warmest prayers for the success of all their schemes. But I conceive that we still differ as much in our ideas of *patriot* and *courtier* as heretofore. A gentleman of a respectable fortune, deeply concerned in the commercial interest of this province, has offered himself a candidate for the city, he is espoused by men of every rank, but because he does not happen to be made of such stuff, as to encourage a hope, that he will be led by the nose, or prostitute his tongue and understanding to perform all the base offices, that may be carved out for him by an insolent *cabal, some trembling son of calumny* with a putrid ulcer in his mouth, goes about, not only to blacken him as a sychophant and place-hunter, but to asperse all such as refuse to have an *instrument, selected by the cabal*, thrust down their throats; or who contend, that in all societies composed principally of merchants and mechanicks, a merchant is infinitely the properest person to be invested with the sacred and important character of a representative.

1st Cit. Sir you amaze me! You cannot surely have read with attention a paper signed an * INDEPENDENT FREEMAN. It is the work of an *able pen*, it was written by *a Lawyer*. It is there clearly proved that YOUNG MAN, who is shrewdly hinted to be descended from that unfortunate race of tyrants, that suffered death or banishment, for endeavouring to fix the yoke of slavery on the necks of a free people, *the house of Stuarts I mean*, is neither more nor less than an *aged merchant*, with rooted prejudices against the liberties of his country.——

2d Cit. That the paper you refer to is the work of a *lawyer* can not be doubted, thanks to the discretion of the *young gentleman* in whose favour it was fabricated! who *has seen something of the ways of the world* we are to SUPPOSE if we choose it. But that it is the work of an able pen, the piece itself carries along with it no internal evidence. I have heard it pretty generally pronounced, that if a *boy behind a counter* had been guilty of such a composition, no sensible merchant, either *aged* or young would have trusted him to pen a letter of common correspondence; it is nothing but

* *See* AN INDEPENDENT FREEMAN *in the Maryland Gazette Jan.* 21,; *which the speakers in many different parts of their conversations allude to, and in some quote word for word. It may not be amiss at the same time, to pay some little regard to a paper in the Gazette of February 8th, signed Editor, about certain threatening letters, and the printers answer.*

flirty, joke and SUPPOSE, a phantom of ſuch unmanly mockery, that it is impoſſible to bind it in the chains of criticiſm.

1ſt Cit. Be cautious of taking liberties with reſpectable characters.

2d Cit. That hint is needleſs to me Sir, it is the *publick Man* and the *writer* alone that I arraign, he evidently pleads againſt the conviction of his own heart, or he could not totally have failed to ſuggeſt ſomething like an argument. He profeſſedly enters the liſt as a champion; but mark the parade of his defence! He humbly begs that you will SUPPOSE the candidate for your favour, poſſeſſed of every quality requiſite to adorn the ſtation he aſpires to; he *aſſerts* nothing in his behalf. The moderation of this writer in *this reſpect*, it muſt be confeſſed, is of a very different colour from that of thoſe perſonages I hinted at before, who have openly expreſſed their aſtoniſhment, that any man ſhould dare to ſolicit the confidence of the people, without firſt receiving the ſeal of their approbation. No MAN OF PRINCIPLE WILL VOTE FOR MR. S——T, But what effect ſuch inſolence ought to have, I leave to the judgment of every free and ſpirited man.—

1ſt Cit. It is not to be wondered at, that the ſtaunch friends of the conſtitution ſhould *declare* their indignant reſentment, at ſeeing the court *ſetting up* and ſupporting a man, who is to work their own purpoſes.

2d Cit. There are a kind of men to whom *declarations* are ſo habitual, that they not only become regardleſs of conſiſtency, but ſometimes diſcloſe that brave neglect of truth, which manifeſts their determination, not to let any obſtacles retard them in their progreſs to their deſired end, though indeed they ſometimes ſo far overſhoot the mark, as to be driven to make very unſeemly acknowledgements, *even to men in high ſtations*. When theſe ſort of characters fall in my way, it always brings to my recollection a couplet of verſes I have read in Buckingham,

A life ſo infamous 'tis better quitting,
Spent in baſe injuring and mean ſubmitting.

But how does it appear, that this ſame *aged merchant*, is of ſo pliant a make, as to fit him for the purpoſes of a corrupt adminiſtration. If this picture of him were drawn by thoſe, whoſe judgment, from their intimate acquaintance with his temper and character, ought to be deciſive, it would be a ſtrong and effectual objection to him. But the contrary, from what I have been able to learn, ſeems to be the caſe. A readineſs to ſacrifice his own opinions is not the virtue for which he is moſt celebrated by his friends, the other extreme ſeems rather to be apprehended by them. But that he ſhould be accuſed of a devotion to the court, and that too by men, *whoſe open and unguarded court familiarities, whoſe court voyages and feaſtings* not very long ago expoſed them to the deriſion of the world, is ſo farcical, that it is amazing it ſhould paſs upon the moſt ſtupid. It is well known that if any reſpectable oppoſition had been formed at a certain election, ſome well grounded ſuſpicions would have extinguiſhed for ever one of our political ſtars; but that buſineſs has been already clearly and fairly ſtated in the news papers, and the publick obſervation appealed to.

1ſt Cit. Why then does not *your candidate* appear at the meetings of the people? Why does he not declare his publick principles? I have heard *a lawyer*, remarkable both for his *candour* and *abilities*, declare before the people, that if Mr S——t will *confeſs* himſelf, and promiſe to act and think juſt as *he would have him*, he will not only give him his voice, but all the weight of his intereſt.

2d Cit. Your queſtion is no other than this. Why has not Mr. S——t mounted the tub, and ſuffered himſelf to be confounded and trepanned by a combination of lawyers, whoſe trade it is to puzzle, enſnare, and blot out the clear light of truth? Why has he not openly declared that he will ruſh on in one ſyſtem of publick meaſures, and a ſyſtem too, drawn up for him by his worſt enemies, let whatever conviction ariſe to produce a change in his ſentiments? It is high time to let theſe *lawyers* ſee, that their word is not of ſuch mighty and irreſiſtable force, as they have the vanity to imagine. The *declaration* of your candid and able lawyer, whoſe publick *candour* by the bye, I would truſt as the tears of the crocodile that weeps whilſt it devours, and whoſe abilities I cannot do ſuch violence to myſelf as to idolize, is of a piece with that modeſty which characterizes many of his profeſſion. The talent of haranguing in publick is to be acquired by practice alone; a barefaced ſhallow fellow, provided he be tolerably well trained, is in theſe kind of tongue-engagements, an overmatch for the wiſeſt modeſt man upon earth. I humbly think that all the *declaration* to be expected from a candidate is, that, he will on all occaſions act boldly and honeſtly to the *beſt of his judgment* for the publick good, without favour or affection to court or faction, but if there is any particular point, which his conſtituents have immediately at heart, that he will religiouſly obey the inſtructions of the majority of them when given in writing. He who *mouths* about the great things he will do is the object of my ſcorn; *danger* or a *bribe* will at any time prove that man to be a *coward* or a *traitor*. But our preſent political conteſt, when truly ſtated, is preciſely this. Shall the citizens of Annapolis think and act for themſelves? Or ſhall two or three lawyers mount upon their backs, and ride them whip and ſpur, as amuſement or profit ſhall dictate? For obſerve the conduct that has been purſued upon this occaſion. A lawyer has been *honoured* with a ſeat in the aſſembly by the voice of the city; he has no reaſon to think that the ſame *honour* will not be continued to him, but a man of ſpirit and ambition forſooth cannot be content with repreſenting a ſet of paltry mechanicks, beſides his conſcience revolts at it, the city is too deeply tainted with court principles; he does not think his ſeat any longer worth holding; and *bids* you vote for the *young gentleman that* he has ſent to you from his office; *he* will do well enough *for you*; he intends to come for the county himſelf; he and his brethren have agreed it; they do not chooſe that Mr. H——d ſhall continue to be troubleſome to them any longer; and in oppoſition to all this no creature muſt dare to wag his tongue; but we are to *ſuppoſe*, that, the catalogue of SUPPOSES reſpecting the qualifications of his *young gentleman* is to be SUPPOSED the very thing it ought to be SUPPOSED. I have the *Independent Freeman* in my pocket; here Sir take it and feel for your friend. The Independent Freeman in the triumphant gaiety of his heart, has let by a *joke* or two at the underſtanding of Mr. S——t, but that I *ſuppoſe* will be readily forgiven, as it is generally *ſuppoſed*, and I really *ſuppoſe*, juſtly, that he is at bottom a good natured man, given a little too much to *joking*. His reflection on the honour of the houſe of repreſentatives I think demands ſome attonement; note his words—*If Mr. S——t ſhould make a motion of real utility to his country, members would heſitate to dividde on his ſide of the queſtion becauſe they would ſuſpect him of being under the influence of others.* This I know is the doctrine of the children of diſtraction, whoſe TRANQUILITY LIVES BUT IN CONVULSION and uproar; but when ſuch ſentiments are inculcated by the moderate Independent Freeman, I am willing to *ſuppoſe* that this ſentence too was intended to be uſhered in with a *ſuppoſe* which was omitted by the blunder of the preſs. There is an habitual kind of contempt which theſe lawyers for the moſt part contract for every other order of men; mercantile merit is ſneered at by the *Independent Freeman*; the moſt reſpectable body of men of the face of the earth are nothing worth in the eyes of *a lawyer*. Mr. S——t is bid *to plume himſelf on mercantile merit*; theſe are his words, which, when fairly conſtrued, have no other meaning than this; mercantile merit is ſo far from being a ſufficient plea, in favour of the man, who aſpires to the confidence of his country, that the very mention of it is the height of inſolence. If Mr. S——t had been bid to plume himſelf on *his* mercantile merit, it might have been quibbled perhaps into an inſinuation, that he pretended to a ſpecies of merit, which, though great in itſelf, he had not the leaſt title to. This guilty merchant is then doomed for his crime, by the Independent Freeman, to as ſevere a puniſhment as can be well imagined; he is ſentenced to drudge in the old table of fees, to *acquaint himſelf with the manner of charging under it*, though he is not to be ſuffered to bring into publick action the knowledge he may have reap'd, from performing the office allotted him, by his *cruel taſk-maſter*. But it is painful to reprehend even the *publick writer* where the *private man* is clear and unblemiſhed; I ſhall therefore quit this irkſome topick, with juſt obſerving upon the Independent Freeman, that if he converſed a little more largely with the world himſelf, he would have known, that, the gentleman he ſo weakly attacks, is *not cloſely attached to his own circle of acquaintance*, but that his diffuſive hoſpitality, and ſocial diſpoſition, have won him in no ſmall degree the reſpect and fair report of ſtrangers. In truth, mercantile merit is in our preſent ſituation the ſtrongeſt recommendation. A merchant is leſs ſubject to the influence and controul of government than any member of the community; from the very nature of the thing it behoves *him* to be particularly vigilant over the encroachments of power, on the liberties of the ſubject; it is his peculiar line of ſervice; his poſt that he muſt defend at the hazard of all he holds dear. Commerce has ever been planted by the hand of liberty; intemperate climates and rugged ſoils have never been able to check or impede its growth, when *Freedom* has ſhed its influence over it; *tyranny* ever did and ever will blaſt it. You have the ſtrongeſt hold upon the merchant; it is his true and proper intereſt to preſerve the nice balance of the conſtitution; he can receive no price that is equal to what he will loſe by deſtroying it; he is not acquainted with the *tricks* and *mazes* of the *law*; a corrupt adminiſtration can make no uſe of him; he is only of *importance* whilſt he continues *honeſt*; the merchant and the mechanick of every rank and denomination are bound together by one great chain, of which the merchant is the firſt link. In proportion to the merchant's ſucceſs and activity in buſineſs, the mechanick finds his means of acquiring a comfortable ſubſiſtance for his family increaſed. The merchant's way of life makes him daily feel the connection; his familiarities are not confined to the mere approaches of an *election*, nor accompanied *with haughtineſs*; I muſt be obſerved too, that men acquainted even with the common buſineſs of the counting-houſe are now greatly wanted in the aſſembly from the death of ſome, and the declining of others, who have been active in the affair of accounts. The commercial advantages which nature has laviſhed on this province beyond any other, have been hitherto fatally neglected, and ever will be ſo, whilſt the lawyers, who are now grown into a body, with diſtinct and ſeparate intereſts of their own, have the ſole management of the popular branch of the legiſlature. It ſeems indeed a kind of infatuation that we do not turn our eyes towards the flouriſhing ſtate of Penſylvania, and profit by an example that aſtoniſhes the whole world; that province is before us in all great improvements, almoſt an hundred years; and this prodigious ſuperiority of theirs is immediately owing to the influence of merchants in their houſe of aſſembly; they have opened the field to induſtry; the induſtrious mechanick has riſen, by his honeſt toil, not only to comfortable circumſtances, but to *riches*; and when this influence ſhall ſpring up *among* us, and not till then, ſhall we ſee the ſame field opened, the ſame happy conſequences enſue; and the complaint which is now ſo juſtly founded, that wealth is the portion of the *officer*, the *lawyer* and *uſurer* alone, ſhall then be heard no more——

TO THE GENTLEMEN, FREEMEN, and VOTERS OF THE CITY of *ANNAPOLIS*.

WHEN I perceive ſuch uncommon arts practiſed by publick meetings, parading with drums, and publick orations to rouſe your paſſions, and influence your judgments againſt one of the candidates for the approaching election, I cannot but believe theſe people are influenced more by the ſpirit of party, than a deſire of promoting the publick peace, welfare, and happineſs. I have often heard, and many of you muſt have remarked that it is a common ſaying of ſome men, the people when left to themſelves *ſadden all*; and yet, theſe very perſons are afraid to truſt their own maxims. It is the nobleſt privilege of humanity to think, and ſpeak for ourſelves; and the man who endeavours to influence another's judgment inſults his underſtanding by ſuppoſing him incapable of judging for himſelf, or what is worſe, wanting ſpirit and reſolution to aſſert his opinion. I will not add to the inſults you have already received, by recommending to your favour the merits of either of the gentlemen, but will every man to purſue the ſame principle I mean to follow myſelf, by voting my real ſentiments of ſuch as they are; in doing ſo, I hope to render the publick a benefit by ſending a man to repreſent us whoſe experience, abilities, and integrity I *know* qualify him to be of *ſome ſervice*; for my own part I do not underſtand the doctrine that now prevails, of ſpeculating in a caſe of this nature, (by taking a man upon *trial*) as if we were bartering for a horſe. Without fear or favour I ſhall therefore aſſert that freedom of judging for myſelf which I eſteem the greateſt bleſſing of an *independent freeman*, and hope ſuch men may be elected to repreſent you who are capable of diſcharging that great truſt with ſuch ability, and integrity, as to promote the real intereſt and proſperity of the community in general and this city in particular.

TRADESMAN.

LONDON,

March 3. The ——— ſloop, from Maryland, for Liverpool, laden with tobacco, Lewis Farquharſon, maſter, is put aſhore, but ſafe; and it is expected will be got off.

The fourth battalion of the royal regiment of artillery, now quartered in Chatham barracks, and commanded by Colonel Ord, are ordered to hold themſelves in readineſs to embark for America, in order to relieve the firſt battalion of the ſaid regiment, commanded by Lieutenant General Belford.

March 5. Lord Clive declared the other day in the houſe of commons, that if the King or the miniſter ſhould have the nomination of all officers, civil and military, in the Eaſt Indies, or even of the major part of them, it would add ſuch a weight to the power of the crown, as would effectually overturn the Engliſh conſtitution.

March 8. The veſſel loſt in Tenby bay, from Virginia, proves to be the Pompey, Yeamans, bound to London; a few of the materials of the ſhip will be ſaved.

March 19. Sir Baſil Keith (brother to Sir Robert Keith) is appointed Governor of Jamaica.

A perſon juſt arrived from Jamaica ſays, that both the French and Spaniards have, for ſome time paſt, been employed in doubly fortifying their ports and iſlands in the Weſt-Indies.

The Portland man of war is ſailed for the Weſt-Indies with ſome particular diſpatches.

March 13. It is remarkable that the new appointed governor of Jamaica is not only a very young officer in the navy, but that the government of that iſland was applied for by the admiral on that ſtation, as well as by a late ſecretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, who were both refuſed.

The government of the iſland of Jamaica is ſaid to be worth from ten to twelve thouſand a year, and is accounted the moſt deſirable thing in the gift of the King, except the viceroyſhip of Ireland.

March 17. As the Dutch with their natural alliſes the Engliſh, are reſolved on a perfect neutrality, it ſeems a ſtumbling block to the politicians at the Hague, what mighty buſineſs the ſtates have at preſent in contemplation.

March 18. We learn from Copenhagen, that there is nothing more to fear from Denmark with reſpect to a rupture with Sweden, his Daniſh Majeſty having ordered eight out of the twelve men of war that were fitting out to be diſarmed; and the four others are only to be employed in exerciſing the ſailors.

March 19. They write from Jamaica, that the governor of the Havannah had received orders to oblige all the natives of England, who may be there, to evacuate the iſland of Cuba.

ANNAPOLIS, May 13.

Yeſterday arrived in this port, the Adventure, Maynard, from London; ſhe ſailed in company with Capt. Froſt, The Sibella, Smith, for Patuxent, and the Friendſhip, Eden, for Patowmack, were to ſail in a few days.

To be ſold by publick vendue, on Wedneſday the eleventh day of auguſt next, agreeable to the laſt will and teſtament of Arthur Charlton,

ALL that valuable lot of ground where the deceaſed lived, on which is a good two ſtory brick dwelling houſe, with two out-houſes, one bricked and the other framed, with a good ſtable, ſmoke-houſe and kitchen: one half the purchaſe money to be paid down, the other half not, on giving bond with intereſt, and ſecurity if required.

ELIZABETH CHARLTON, Executrix.

April 16, 1773.

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber and his wife, hath jointly agreed to part, and I the ſaid ſubſcriber, hath allowed my ſaid wife a ſeparate maintenance for life, this is therefore to forwarn any perſon to credit her on my account

JACOB VALENTINE.

MR. Weſt declares in your gazette of the 6th inſtant, that he waited with his uſual indifference to ſee the new *calumny* I had threatened to publiſh againſt him, that Mr. Weſt ſhould be indifferent about what ſhould be circulating in the world concerning him is uſual enough, but that any man ſhould *threaten* to publiſh a calumny againſt another is quite unuſual, and out of the common road; the publick I know cannot ſettle accounts, but an appeal to that reſpectable tribunal has ſometimes produced remorſe in an offender, and induced him to make ſome atonement by his penitence, without entangling himſelf or others in a law-ſuit; but I confeſs I ought to have known my man better. S. W. poſitively aſſerts that it can be proved that he let me have the accounts, but mark how that matter ſtands, judge who is the calumniator; about eight years ago, he let me have a *thing*, which he calls an account, ſtuffed with queries, queries obſerve upon what he pretended to be his own account againſt me; this I underſtood to be a banter on my underſtanding, and reſented it; he had the grace as it happened to take it back, promiſing to let me have a proper account, which he never complied with, though called upon at different times by the following gentlemen who are ſtill in the *world*, Mr. William Brogden in the year 1765, and 1766 Mr. John Smith Brookes, who now lives with him, in 1767 and 1768, Mr. Singleton Wootton, who did live with him ſeveral times, and another gentleman of character in March 1772, who is ready to atteſt to the truth when called on, beſides ſundry applications by myſelf. Mr. Weſt very wittily makes it out that I have introduced ſeven S. Weſts, which I muſt take the liberty to deny with both my hands, for take Mr. Weſt altogether, what with his dexterity at ſettling accounts and ſome other little matters, I do not conceive that there are ſix more ſuch men in the King's dominions. But S. W. ſays a ſuit is commenced to bring our affairs to an iſſue, my addreſs to the publick has then had one good conſequence, though I could wiſh that the buſineſs could nave been done without being driven into an element which is ſo much the delight of our *individual and well known* S. W. and ſo little mine; *prodigious* indeed to aſſert that my petulance and paſſion hath always prevented a ſettlement of accounts between us, it's intirely void of truth, I deny to have had any meeting for that purpoſe ſince Auguſt 1760.

JUDSON COOLIDGE.

TO BE SOLD

THE ſchooner Swallow, now lying in Farley-creek, Kent county, a veſſel remarkably well fitted, her ſtem, apron, ſtern poſt, floor timbers, ribs, knees and futtocks are of mulbery, ſhe is about two years old, thirty-three tons burthen, ſails well, and is calculated either for a packet or for burthen; ſhe was built under the eye of the late Mr. Carvil, and for his particular uſe. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms by applying to Anne Carvill, Adminiſtratrix, or Thomas Ringgold, Eſq; Cheſter-town, Kent county.

THE ſubſcriber will ſell on the premiſes at publick vendue, at ten o'clock, on Monday the 21ſt of June next, four country born ſlaves and a tract of land, lying in Anne-Arundel county, between South river and Patuxent, containing by patent three hundred and eleven acres. The land is level, and the ſoil good, either for planting or farming. The purchaſer to be put into poſſeſſion at Chriſtmas. Title and terms made known by application to

THOMAS HARWOOD, junr. of Annapolis.

N. B. The above land is about twelve miles from Annapolis, and five from Queen-Anne, and now in the poſſeſſion of Mr. John Jacobs.

Benedict, May 4, 1773.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the inhabitants of St. Mary's, Charles, Prince-George's, and Calvert counties, intend preferring a petition to the next general aſſembly, to paſs an act for the uniting the ſeveral free ſchools of the ſaid counties into one ſchool, and that to be fixed at the Cool Springs, in St. Mary's county.

The gentlemen who were appointed truſtees at the meeting at Benedict in December laſt, are deſired to be punctual in meeting at the Cool Springs, on Monday the 17th of this inſtant.

May 11, 1773.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of John Brown, Severn, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, are deſired to make payment, and all thoſe that have any juſt claims againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring them in legally proved, that they may be paid, by

3w ELIZABETH BROWN, Executrix.

THERE is at the Plantation of John Peddicort, living in Baltimore county, near the Great-Road that leads from Baltimore-town to Hanover, a black ſtray mare, branded on the near ſhoulder and thigh thus ⓘ has ſome ſaddle ſpots on her back, is a trotter, and appears to be about 7 or 8 years old.

The owner may have her again, proving property and paying charges. w3

William Whetcroft, goldſmith and jeweller, at his ſhop in Weſt-ſtreet, has for ſale,

A LARGE quantity of ſilver work ready made, ſuch as ſilver coffee pots, tea-pots, waiters, tankards, quart, pint, and half pint cans, ſugar-diſhes and baſkets, cream-pots and cows, butter-boats chaſed and plain, pepper caſtors, ſalts chaſed and plain, ſoop-ladles and ſpoons, table, deſert, marrow, and tea-ſpoons, ſugar-tongs, joint and ſpring ſilver ſpurs, plated ditto, whiſtles, punch ladles and ſtrainers, morocco pocket-books, ſilver pencils, nutmeg-graters, with a great variety of new faſhion ſilver ſhoe-buckles, ſet ſhoe, knee, and ſtock-buckles, paſte, marquiſite, and garnet combs, hair flowers of all ſorts, and beautiful paſte necklaces with ear-rings to match them in caſes; new faſhion ſtay hooks, ſettings for miniature pictures and bracelets ſet round with garnets, diamond, topaz, garnet, amethyſt, cornelian, and hoop-rings; box lockets ſet round with garnets, ſilver ditto ſet round with marquiſites, with plain gold ones of different prices; gold and ſilver thimbles, ear-rings of different kinds, garnet broaches ſet in gold and ſilver, plain gold ditto, cornelian ſeals ſet in gold, with a great variety of others ſet in ſilver and pinchbeck, ſet pins of all ſorts, mocoa ſleeve-buttons ſet in gold, white and brown chriſtals in ditto, with almoſt every kind of locket buttons, all which he will ſell on very reaſonable terms; and as he has the greateſt part of them manufactured at his own ſhop, and can depend on the goodneſs of the work, he will engage if any perſon ſhould buy any jewelling work from him, and that any of the ſtones ſhould happen to drop out, that he will reſet it gratis: he likewiſe carries on the clock and watch making buſineſs as uſual, and has for ſale ſome extreme good eight day and twenty-four hour clocks, with a great variety of watches of different prices, both in gold, ſilver, and fiſhſkin caſes, which he will engage are as good as can be imported for the ſame price, and for the encouragement of ſuch gentlemen and ladies, as may pleaſe to deal with him, he will engage any watches he ſells with his own name, that he will keep them in repair for three ſhillings and ſix-pence yearly, provided they don't get ill uſage, and ſuch gentlemen or ladies that chuſe to commit their watches to his care to be repaired if he do not make them anſwer their expectations he will return them the money they paid him; he alſo covers caſes with ſhagreen or fiſhſkin, and makes them look as well as they did at firſt.

N. B. He likewiſe takes care of clocks in this town, and will keep them in good order, and ſend a man once a week to examine them and wind them up for fifteen ſhillings yearly; he gives the higheſt prices for old gold, ſilver, and ſilver-lace.

Queen-Anne's county, May 3, 1773.

BEING in a great meaſure a ſtranger to the affairs of my late huſband, the Rev. Matthias Harris, and being deſirous of getting information relative thereto; I hereby requeſt that every perſon to whom he is indebted will be kind enough to let me know their reſpective claims, with the nature of each of them, within two months from this date, that I may take the moſt prudent ſteps in order to have them adjuſted.

3w HESTER HARRIS.

May 4, 1773.

COMMITTED to the jail of Charles county the 30th of April laſt, as a runaway, Daniel Duoneilly, an Iriſhman, who ſays he is a ſervant to Henry Howard of Meclinburg county, in Virginia, has an impediment in his ſpeech, thin viſage, wears his own dark hair: has on, an old bearſkin coat, a red ſtriped linſey woolſey jacket, both trimmed with black horn buttons, leather breeches, oſnabrig ſhirt, ſhoes, yarn ſtockings, and hat. The owner of ſaid ſervant is deſired to take him away and pay charges, to

3w WILLIAM HANSON, deputy ſheriff.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

May 4, 1773.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Bladenſburg, an Iriſh ſervant man, indented for four years, about twenty-two years of age, named Bryan Fitzpatrick, a ſhoemaker by trade; had on, when he went away, a claret coloured ſurtout coat, a light blue coat, waiſtcoat and breeches, brown worſted ſtockings, pumps half worn, with a French cocked hat tarred on the top of the crown, and is ſuppoſed to have a forged paſs.

Whoever brings the ſaid ſervant to his maſter, or gives intelligence, ſo that he may be got again, ſhall receive if taken out of the province, three pounds Maryland currency, or otherwiſe, if taken in the province of Maryland, forty ſhillings.

w3 JOHN FRANCIS.

N. B. He took with him, a pair of yellow buckles cut in diamond faſhion, a caſe of razors marked G. W. a dark flaxen hair curl, he is a proud ſaucy fellow.

Annapolis, May 4, 1773.

JANE and Anne Nelſon, have juſt imported, a neat aſſortment of the neweſt faſhion millenary, which they will ſell on very reaſonable terms.

April 24, 1773.

RAN away the 21ſt of this inſtant from the Subſcriber, living near Gunpowder meeting-houſe, in Baltimore county, a mulatto woman named Margaret Grant, about twenty years old; ſhe is very ſhort and well ſet, and appears to be big with child, can read and write, is a good needle woman and cook, and can waſh and iron very well; ſhe ſays ſhe was born in Charles-town, in South-Carolina, and has been in Philadelphia and the iſland of Grenada. Had on, when ſhe went away, a white holland jacket, new gray half-thick upper petticoat, and white country kerſey under ditto, much worn, with holes in it, oſnabrig ſhift, lawn cap, a white linen handkerchief, or a blue ſpotted ditto, with holes therein, much worn high heeled leather ſhoes, with white metal buckles.

Whoever takes up the ſaid woman, and ſecures her, ſo that her maſter may get her again, ſhall receive three pounds reward, if taken more than ten miles from home, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by

GEORGE ASHMAN, junr.

N. B. The aforeſaid woman about three years ago was a ſervant of Mr. Mordecai Giſt, in Baltimore town, and is well acquainted there. All maſters of veſſels are hereby forwarned againſt carrying her off.

THERE is at the plantation of Thomas Cavey, living in Anne-Arundel county, a ſmall ſtray bay mare, about thirteen hands and an half high, has a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, and branded on the near buttock thus 2 appears to be about four years old.

The owner may have her again, proving property and paying charges. w3

To be ſold to the higheſt bidder, at the ſubſcriber's plantation, on Friday the eighteenth day of June next, if fair, if not the next fair day,

ABOUT three hundred and forty acres of land, lying on Patuxent river, near Snowden's iron-works well known by the name of Riggs's neck, with all convenient houſes ſuitable to either planter or farmer. The fertility of the ſoil is ſo well known to numbers, that a particular deſcription is not needful. A good title will be given to the purchaſer, and poſſeſſion given up by the firſt of December, by w7 AMON RIGGS.

Juſt arrived from London,

The Ship ANNAPOLIS,

THOMAS EDEN,

WHICH loads in the river Patuxent, and receives tobaccoes conſigned to Thomas Eden and Co. merchants in London, at the uſual freight of ſeven pounds ſterling per ton.

As Capt. Eden is poſitively engaged to ſail for London from Maryland between the tenth and twentieth of June, his friends are requeſted not to occaſion any unneceſſary delay in ſhipping their tobacco; and any goods they may want in the fall they may depend on receiving, as he purpoſes being in the country again in October.

Such of Capt. Eden's friends as he will not be able from the ſhortneſs of time and hurry of buſineſs to wait on, he hopes will excuſe him, and leave their orders, with their tobacco notes, at the moſt convenient inſpection houſes to themſelves, and they ſhall be punctually complied with.

N. B. Great part of the cargo for the Annapolis is engaged, and ready. Any gentlemen, who are ſituated at a diſtance, and will take the trouble of engaging craft to put their tobacco on board, will greatly oblige Capt. Eden, who will pay immediately the uſual freight thereof. They are deſired to ſend their orders or invoices therewith, and ſhall receive bills of lading by the firſt opportunity.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

Mount Clare, Baltimore county, April 27, 1773.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, a convict ſervant man, named John Adam Smith, a well ſet fellow, five feet ſix or ſeven inches high, about 30 years of age, fair complexion ſhort light curled hair, gray eyes, and light eyebrows, by trade a Gardener; has with him, it is ſuppoſed, a treatiſe on raiſing the pine apple, which he pretends is of his own writing, talks much of his Trade, and loves liquor: Had on when he went away, a red ſtriped linen waiſtcoat, white ſhirt, buckſkin breeches, fine yarn ſtockings, and black leather ſhoes, but may have other cloaths, and perhaps may have a paſs. Whoever ſecures him and gives the ſubſcriber notice, ſhall have if taken in Baltimore or Anne-Arundel counties five pounds, and if in any other county the above reward, paid by

4w CHARLES CARROLL.

May 1, 1773.

THE Land office iſſue warrants as formerly, and all perſons who have made application for warrants or any kind of buſineſs in that office, are deſired to apply, that they may not loſe the benefit of ſuch application.

Signed per order,

WILLIAM STEUART, C. L. Of

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